FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 30, 1855. [NO. 1978.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Now that it is proposed to discard the fermented liquors, it may be presumed that in proportion as their consumption is actually diminished, the beverage made by simple infusion will be used more generally and in larger quantities than ever before. Prof. Johnston estimates the quantity of raw materials consumed annually in the various preparations of Tea, Coffee, Chicory, and Cocoa, to amount to nearly three thousand millions of pounds, in the following proportion, viz: Chinese Tea, 2,240,000,000; Mate, or Paraguay Tea, 20,000,000; Coffee, 600,000,000; Chicory, 30,000,000; and Cocoa, 100,000,000. The number of people to whom these warm beverages have become necessaries of life, he estimates at more than 700,000,000; or about three-fifths of the human race, who, he says, are dependent upon these four plants "for one of the most useful and most harmless forms of indulgence." A commendation so unqualified from the author of the "Chemistry of Common Life" gives the highest sanction of matured science to the opinion to the common practice of mankind in opposition to those extreme views which would proscribe tea and coffee with liquors whose use should be proscribed because of their deleterious operation upon the human system. The properties and effects of coffee and tea are in most respects similar. They exhilarate and produce wakefulness; they stimulate the brain and soothe the body; they retard the waste of the animal system which is in constant progress, and which it is the office of food to repair.

In those who labor much with the head, they produce a condition of the system favorable for mental application; and in all, they tend to counteract the sluggishness which prompts to shrink from difficulties, and to infuse the spirit which urges to encounter and overcome them. They increase the enjoyment of life, while they make sacrifice of its duration. On the contrary, in the idle and seldom, whose powers of digestion begin to fail, they doubtless operate to prolong life by retarding the natural waste of the bodily tissues. This fact is capable of being demonstrated by direct experiment. The substance wasted by the action of life, is rejected from the body by various channels. A part of it passes off through the kidneys. To illustrate the influence of coffee in retarding the waste of the tissues, Prof. Johnston exhibits the results of an analysis of the fluid thus voided by the same person, in the same circumstances, when he drank coffee and when he took none; showing that, while the absolute quantity discharged in the twenty-four hours was increased more than one-fifth under the influence of coffee, the absolute quantities of urea and of phosphoric acid contained in it were diminished one-third; and the quantity of these two substances discharged, he represents to be a correct measure of the comparative waste of the tissues at those different periods. The inference he draws is, that the occupation of the individual being the same, the necessary demand for ordinary food would be lessened in a somewhat corresponding degree.

As to the relative value of coffee and tea as articles of diet, there is some diversity of sentiment. The ingredients of unroasted coffee and of the tea leaf in the condition in which it comes to us, are compared by Prof. Johnston in the following table:—

	Tea.	Coffee.
Water	5	12
Gum and sugar	21	15½
Gluten	25	13
Theine	3	1
Fat and volatile oil	3	13
Tannic acid	15	5
Woody fibre	24	34
Ash	5½	6½
	100	100

From this table it appears that the nutritive ingredient of gluten constitutes a full quarter of the tea leaf, which, if eaten in mass, would prove as nutritious as beans or peas. Very little of this gluten is extracted, however, by the process applied to the preparation of either tea or coffee for common use. The full benefit of all the positively nutritive matter contained in them, can only be secured by partaking of the tea leaves and the coffee grounds; and this is practised by some people. There are Eastern nations among whom the custom of drinking the grounds along with the infusion of the coffee prevails; and Prof. Johnston says that the most perfect way of using tea is that described by Captain Basil Hall, "as practised on the coast of South America, where tea-leaves, after being exhausted by infusion are handed round the company upon saucers, and partaken of by each guest in succession." Some of the other nutritive ingredients of both tea and coffee are extracted by boiling water in larger proportion, and more of them can be obtained by putting a pinch of soda into the infusion.

The medicinal properties of these beverages are well known. Tea is used advantageously in inflammatory diseases and as a cure for headache. Coffee is supposed to act as a preventive of gravel and gout, and to its influence is ascribed the rarity of these diseases in France and Turkey. Both tea and coffee powerfully counteract the effects of opium and intoxicating liquors; though when taken in excess, and without nourishing food, they themselves produce temporarily at least, some of the more disagreeable consequences incident to the use of ardent spirits. In general, however, none but persons possessing great mobility of the nervous system, or enfeebled and delicate constitutions, are injuriously affected by the moderate use of tea and coffee in connection with food. Prof. Johnston attributes to coffee the quality of stimulating the digestive organs, and to tea that of retarding their operations. Dr. Bigelow, in his work entitled "*Nature in Disease*," recently published in Boston, assigns to both the same effect—that of producing an increased action of the stomach in the process of digestion. Both authorities agree in attributing the preference of either as a wholesome article of diet, to the prejudices of those persons whose tastes incline them to the extreme of adopting the one to the exclusion of the other. Dr. Bigelow supplies an amusing illustration of this in the case of Dr. Danforth, a Boston physician, who, when asked the difference in effect between tea and coffee, replied, 'One is poison and the other is not;' and of Dr. Barton, a physician of equal eminence in Philadelphia, who decided on the properties of the two with equal positiveness, but took the opposite side of the question.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1855.

THE FIRES IN THE WOODS.—From various places there come to us accounts of the disasters by fire last week. Besides those heretofore mentioned, we learn that in Moore county, and between that and this town, large tracts of country have been swept over by the fire, destroying turpentine boxes, fences, &c. Also between Carver's creek and Neal's creek, in the Northern part of this county.

In Wayne county, near Dudley Depot, an elderly woman and her daughter, whose names are not mentioned, "discovered the woods on fire near their residence, and hastened out to arrest, if possible, the progress of the flames. Knowing that their little all was at stake, they battled with great energy and perseverance, until they were entirely surrounded by the crackling flames, when losing all presence of mind they fell prostrate, and horrible to relate were burnt to death."

The fires raged to a great extent in Wayne, Duplin, New Hanover, and Brunswick counties. By great exertion, the destruction of portions of the rail road in Wayne and Duplin was prevented.

In Brunswick, several farm houses are stated to have been destroyed. One gentleman alone lost about eight crops of turpentine boxes, with a distillery, houses, &c.

On the N. C. rail road between Goldsborough and Raleigh the loss is reported to be very heavy. Along nearly the entire line the smoke was so dense, that it was impossible to see a distance of one hundred yards, which caused a collision between the mail and freight trains. A terrible smashing of coaches and cars was the result, but no lives were lost. The escape of the passengers was indeed a miracle.

In Chesterfield county, Va., the destruction has been immense. Mr. Thos. Friend lost his dwelling and every other building on his plantation. Mr. Benj'n Franklin suffered a similar loss. Thousands of cords of wood, cut for market, were destroyed.

The Norfolk Argus says, "the Dismal Swamp was on fire in several places on Saturday, and the light was plainly visible from the city. A negro man belonging to a Mr. Portlock perished in the flames, being asleep when they reached him. On awaking he was too late to make his escape."

On the line of the rail road from Richmond to Fredericksburg the fire has been very destructive.

THE SPANISH TROUBLES.—The Journal of Commerce, *evidently by authority*, gives the following version of the instructions to Com. McCauley. It is stated that the effect of this publication in New York was "very satisfactory to the mercantile community," and that it produced at once "an improved tone of feeling, where previously anxiety and alarm existed:—

"It is highly proper that, until recourse can be had to Spain, and a remedy to colonial abuses can be interposed by that country, the Administration should maintain a squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to protect our interests. The orders that have been given to Captain McCauley are, however, of the most explicit and prudent character. *He is not authorised to make any demands upon the Cuban government, nor to ask for any explanations with reference to the past; and even if he shall hear (not having himself witnessed the fact) that a vessel of the United States has been fired into, his instructions do not allow him to resent the affront, nor to take any notice of it whatsoever.* It is his duty, however, to use indefatigable vigilance in protecting American commerce, and, if possible, to prevent any outrage from occurring under his own immediate observation. A higher bounty than has ever before been paid in our navy, is now offered to seamen, in order that Captain McCauley's squadron may be reinforced as rapidly as possible; but *only in the case that a vessel under his command shall witness an attack upon one of our merchantmen, is he at liberty to resent it.* If so wanton and gratuitous an insult to this country should be offered, as firing upon an unarmed vessel of the United States, in presence of one of our men of war, Captain McCauley is instructed to chastise, and if possible to sink the aggressor, no matter what disparity of force may exist against him, what armed witnesses favorable to Spain may be present, or what the risk to himself may be."

On this subject it is important to remark, that the Washington Union has come out with an emphatic disclaimer of being the "organ" of the administration. And it is understood and unhesitatingly charged, that it was *required by the Administration itself to make this disclaimer.* Its violent appeals to the public passions in favor of a war with Spain, had produced such extended dissatisfaction, that the Administration found itself compelled thus to clear its skirts of the responsibility. It was taken for granted that the Union spoke by authority, that it represented the feeling of the President and the Cabinet, or at least of a majority of that body. And a feeling of almost universal satisfaction is produced by the knowledge that the Union only spoke for itself and its clique of fillibusteros; or, if it had any higher authority, that public opinion has compelled a change of policy. Thus the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says,—

"At one time, I have no doubt, it was intended to have given Com. McCauley very extreme instructions, but the unmistakable symptoms as to public opinion on the subject, joined to a strong opposition from a portion of the Cabinet, have been the cause of wiser and more temperate action, and it is now very well understood that the orders to Com. McC. are not such as will be likely to endanger the peace of the nation."

The Spanish Minister at Washington is said, on good authority, to have declared that his government will promptly redress the wrongs perpetrated by the Governor of Cuba.

And so we may hope that this speck of war has disappeared!

THE CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—The Hokeville Express says that $80,000 have been subscribed in Lincolnton, for the extension of the Charlotte Road West. Twice that sum is confidently expected to be subscribed in that little village.

$20,000 were subscribed in Rutherford county on the day of opening books.

We have not heard officially of the amounts subscribed to the road East of Charlotte; but it is stated that at Rockingham $14,000 was subscribed, at Laurinburg $12,000.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held at Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 19th inst., preparatory to a regular mass meeting at that place, it was resolved that Col. W L Steele of Richmond, N. A. McLean, T. J. Morisey, R. E. Troy, and T. A. Norment, Esqs., of Robeson, D. B. Baker, and L. Holmes, of Wilmington, be invited to address the meeting on the subject of the Wilmington & Charlotte R. Road, on Thursday the 10th of May, at which time and place there will be a public Dinner given, and all interested are invited to attend.

ARCH'D McRAE,
R. MONROE,
M. McRAE,
Committee.

The Argus, Wil. Journal, and Herald will please copy.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The Wilmington Herald is informed that Mr. Thompson has declined the nomination for Congress in the Wake District; and that Hon. A. W. Venable is out on his own hook. The latter statement is or will be correct. The former doubtful; "few die and *none* resign."

The Raleigh papers say nothing of the matter.

LOOSE LEGISLATION.—It appears that other States besides North Carolina are afflicted with Legislators who do their work so bunglingly that it destroys itself. The New York anti-liquor law, instead of forbidding the sale of spirits, as it professes to do, is so framed as to nullify even the restrictions previously existing, by license, between the 1st of May and the 4th of July. So that, during the next two months, every body can sell liquors, and every body drink, without stint, on Sundays or week days. And after the 4th of July, it is the opinion of the leading lawyers in that city, including the State and City Attorneys, that the law only forbids the sale of *domestic* liquors, leaving the trade in *foreign* liquors perfectly unrestricted! This amounts to a great bounty on foreign liquors, and a prohibition of domestic manufactures.

The worst of it is, that it is strongly believed that the law was purposely made as it is, by men who professed to be in favor of restriction but thus covertly defeated it.

CONSEQUENCES.—The N. Y. Express gives the following amusing account of the disastrous effect upon the cattle market produced by the passage of the Maine Law:—

"*Read the Cattle Market Report.*—Milch cows are not saleable, the dealers say, owing to the Maine Law, that is "going to go" into operation. Reason,—the distilleries are stopping, or will be stopped; the supplies of swill will be shut off, and people who want to keep cows, and sell milk, must make up their minds to buy hay and oats at prices so exorbitant, that no profit can be made. The talk at the Bull's Head is, that milk, in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, will be up to a shilling a quart. Hay, since the passage of the Blue Law, we are told, has risen from six and seven shillings the hundred to ten shillings. The distillers that still sell swill, ask ten, instead of six cents a barrel. It is said further, that this same blue law is the reason why butter is so very dear at present—38 a 40 cents the pound,—and the dairymen threaten to make it still dearer, "if things go on at this rate." However, it is some consolation to know that the price of staves (for making barrels) is declining, on the philosophical hypothesis that if there be no *whiskey* to be made, no barrels will be needed. So we go."

BUTTER.—Whilst the "rest of mankind" are paying from 30 to 50 cents a pound for butter, we see that the article is selling at Concord, in this State, at 11 to 12½ cents.

At the same place, bacon is 8½ cents, hams 9; corn 75 to 80; oats 40. These are low prices, considering that Concord is on the line of the N. C. rail road, and is in daily communication with Columbia and Charleston.

VIRGINIA.—If the Richmond Penny Post, the principal organ of Know Nothingism in Virginia, is reliable, the defeat of Mr. Wise is beyond all doubt. That paper says that it has been officially informed that there are at this time 72,000 members of the order in Virginia. The entire vote of the State at the last Presidential election was 129,545; Pierce's majority 15,231.

PLEASANT EPITAPH.—Parson Brownlow concludes a skinning of some one who has slandered him by proposing the following epitaph as a suitable one to be engraved on his tombstone:

Hic jacet, which is to say here *lies*,
A fellow. Well no wonder—
He always lied when 'bove ground,
And now he lies when under.

BRITISH REVENUE.—The Revenue returns for the past year show the receipts to have been nearly $300,000,000; and for the last 85 days they were $75,106,380, or at the rate of $327,500,000 per annum. Even this magnificent income will fall short of the requirements of the war by $75,000,000.

FROM EUROPE.—The details of the Nashville's news present few items of interest not contained in the telegraphic synopsis published in the greater part of Monday's issue.

The Vienna Conference had adjourned till the 9th inst., to await the Russian ultimatum and the arrival of the French and Turkish ministers.

A despatch from Berlin dated Friday, April 6th, states that the Russian party there is predominant, and that Prussia will likely throw herself into the arms of the Czar in case of an unfavorable result of the conference.

Political affairs are just where they were at the period of the closing of previous accounts, except that the feeling becomes stronger that nothing is left but to fight out the difficulty. The Russians are rapidly increasing their armanents.

A careful reading of the accounts exhibits little hope of an early peace. The Emperor Alexander is evidently preparing for a desperate struggle—one hundred and forty thousand men have been marched to the neighborhood of the Baltic. Two fortified camps of sixty thousand are established between Riga, Narra and Revel. The approaches to all the northern seaport towns are being blocked up with sunken vessels. Heavy batteries are erecting at Danamunde. The Grand Duke Constantine has gone to Cronstadt to inspect the coast of the Gulf of Findland. Russian reinforcements to the number of fifteen thousand arrived at Sebastopol on the 18th.

Previous to the adjournment of the Vienna Conference, the Russian plenipotentiaries refused to admit "that in accepting the third point they have acknowledged the principal of a diminution of the Russian power in the Black Sea; asserting at the same time that the demand for the reduction of the Russian fleet, is contrary to the dignity and sovereign rights of the Emperor." Nesselrode will attend the conference during the discussion on the third point.

It is rumored that the allies will, for the purpose of meeting this difficulty, propose to exclude all ships of war from the Black Sea.

Austria differs with the allies regarding the Black Sea question. It is reported that she will remain neutral should the allies demand the destruction of Sebastopol, and she entered upon the present arrangements with the allies for the purpose of checking, not crippling Russia.

It is almost certain that Russia will refuse the third point.

The Russians in the Crimea still occupy the ambuscade which the French attacked unsuccessfully.

There had been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians before Sebastopol for the possession of rifle ambuscade pits, with varying success and much loss of life. The latest battle which took place, on the night of the 25th ult., put 3,000 men *hors du combat*. There are no details.

General Canrobert states that in the attack of the 22d and 23d of March, the Russians lost 2,000 men and the allies 600.

Both Russians and Allies are strengthening their respective positions in the Crimea, preparatory for the spring campaign.

Markets.—Sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week ending on the 7th inst., 82,500 bales—prices slightly advanced and market buoyant. Breadstuffs unchanged.

TO THE EDITORS.

I should be pleased, Messrs. Editors, if you will answer the following questions:

1st. Has any State the power to confer upon foreign emigrants the right to vote for members of Congress or of a State Legislature, until said emigrants have been first naturalized according to the uniform rule of naturalization embraced in the constitution of the United States?

2d. Was it intended that that part of the Kansas and Nebraska territorial bill relative to the qualifications of voters in said territories, should extend to any other territory which may hereafter be received into the Union?

3d. If the representative of a territorial government has not the same rights and privileges as the representative of a State, in Congress, to what restrictions are they subject?

Very respectfully, &c.

To the above interrogations we reply,—

1st. That in *our* opinion no man but a native or naturalized citizen is constitutionally entitled to vote in State or National elections. But our opinion is of no weight against the decisions of Congress and of the new States. The votes of unnaturalized immigrants have been so useful to the party generally in power, that constitutional restrictions have been made to give way to party aggrandizment; and aliens are allowed to vote in several of the States.

2d. We have no means of knowing what was the intention of the act referred to; though we doubt not its provisions will be made a precedent in future like cases.

3d. The difference between a Representative in Congress from a State and a Delegate in Congress from a Territory, (and the only difference that we are aware of,) is, that the latter has no right to *vote* in the House. He can speak, and do all other things alike except to vote.

PARTY MADNESS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig furnishes it with the following "*true*" story. It is an apt illustration of the blindness induced by party prejudice at all times and among all men; but is still more characteristic of the democracy which has been accustomed always to "go it blind," ditch or no ditch.

"During the excitement of the Presidential campaign at the time alluded to, when the political mania raged from the centre to the circumference of the Union, there lived in our neighborhood an old war-horse democrat, a democrat per se, for we do not imagine that he ever heard of the bill of rights or the resolutions of '98 and '99. Whenever an occasion offered, this democratic veteran—we mean no disrespect to the man, for a kinder hearted or better never lived—was ever foremost in the fight, whether on the road, at church, or at tavern. He was not only zealous, but, at times, vociferous in defence of *his* party and its principles. Our respected old friend, however, was not then, and had never before been, a subscriber to a newspaper. A sterling whig in the community, who was also a warm personal friend of the old gentleman, thinking it would add to his interest and information, advised him to subscribe to a paper, and recommended the Richmond Enquirer as the organ of his party. The idea had never occurred to him before; he gave into it immediately. In the course of a few days business called him to the city of Richmond. Business done, he started on a walk, reading the signs as he passed them, to subscribe to his paper, the name of which he did not distinctly recollect, though he had not wholly forgotten it. In a few moments, the sign "Times and Compiler"—at that time edited by the lamented Carrington, a staunch and gallant whig—swung boldly out to view. He paused for a moment: "Yes, this is the place; Compiler, Compiler, that is the paper. To go in, subscribe and pay the subscription, was the work of a minute.

Arrived at home, in due time his paper came regularly to ———, the neighborhood office. It was observed by all with what perfect gusto he devoured its whole columns. The editorials, written with that manly dignity and peculiar power, characteristic of its editor, were his especial favorites. Frequently, standing in a crowd of friends, he would select and read for their benefit some choice part from the leader, in which the editor bore down harsher than usual on the democratic party. Then he would exclaim: [for he was as profane as he was good] "My G—d! how he gives it to his own party; this is an editor that is worth having; none of your d——d partiality praising your own party all the time, and abusing the other—this is the kind of writing I love; this is pure democracy."

"For three months he received and read the Compiler, alias Enquirer, as regularly as the mail came. By this time the joke was far and wide, and known by all the community except himself. Thinking it had lasted long enough, the same gentleman who first advised him to subscribe to the Enquirer, took it on himself to inform him that he had made a mistake, and that he had been reading a whig paper for the Enquirer. "Away with your d——d whig lies, fool who? I reckon you rotten whigs would be proud of such an editor; you never did have and never will have such a one." In vain did the gentleman call on one or two, who were present, as witnesses to the truth of what he said. They at last persuaded him to settle the thing by carrying the papers [he had them all filed] to an intelligent old gentleman in the neighborhood, in whom he had the most implicit confidence. He did so; the old gentleman told him 'twas so; no doubt about its being a whig paper. "I knew it," said he, "all the time; no democrat would write such moon-shine, such nasty trashy stuff; no sense in it, I was just going to stop the cussed thing any how, and I will do it too." He was as good as his word; he carried the whole batch back, stopped the paper, and has ever since been a subscriber to the Enquirer."

CHICAGO, April 21.

Riot at Chicago.—A riot occurred here this morning, growing out of the liquor license question. One man has been killed and five or six others wounded. A small procession of intoxicated Germans and Irish marched with drum and fife to the Court House square, and collecting a crowd the police interfered, when a general fight ensued. Soon an immense crowd collected and a fierce fight resulted, in which knives and clubs were used. The principals being soon arrested, however, the excitement diminished and comparative quiet was soon restored.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The riot was continued this afternoon and the military are under arms. The Germans declared their intention of releasing the prisoners arrested this morning, but every thing is now quiet. A company of artillery guard the Court House, and no further disturbance is apprehended to-night. Arrests continue to be made.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

"We understand that a one hundred dollar bill, purporting to be issued by the Bank of Hamburg, was yesterday received from Charleston, which is well executed, and a dangerous counterfeit. We did not see the bill, and cannot, therefore, give a description of it. The gentleman who gave us the information, is well acquainted with the issues of the different Banks in this State and South Carolina, and as he pronounces it a good imitation, our readers cannot be too careful, these hard times, in taking $100 bills of the above bank. The counterfeit is signed by Mr. Lockwood as Cashier, and Mr. Hutchinson as President."

NEW YORK, April 23.

Arrival of the Mississippi.—The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi arrived yesterday afternoon, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 24th of March.

While she was at Rio the Russian minister visited the ship, and was received with a salute. The Russian flag was also hoisted. This caused considerable excitement among the French officers in port.

The Mississippi has been absent several years—has visited Japan three times—and has sailed in all more than fifty thousand miles.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Deane, Mr. WM. RESTON and Miss ANN J. CUTLAR, daughter of Dr. F. J. Cutlar, all of that place.

On the 8th inst., by Dr. H. M. Foust, Esq., JAMES W. GARDNER and Miss LYDIA, daughter of Aaron Moffit, all of Randolph county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] April 25, Str Fanny, with goods for Dr R Dickson, D Brown, P P Johnson, T Graham, J Kyle, Mrs J A McRae, S M Thomas, C Harmsen & Co, Mrs M Benton, H C Lucas, J S Banks, Womack & Johnson, Hall & Sackett, A M Jackson, T S Ashe, Roberts & Co, Mrs S J Hart, Ruglas & Rollins, J Strickland, S J Hinsdale.

C F Line, April 24.—Str Gov Graham, with boat Gen'l McRae, with goods for D Murphy, E Hinton, C Banks, C Houze, H M Turner, D G Bodenhamer, M W Jessup, Elkin Co, Worth & Cooper, J Piggott, Rockfish Co, E L Winslow, J A Pemberton, J W Bitting, J Worth & Sons, J N Smith, J A Worth, A A McKethan, G W Johnson & Co, P P Johnson, J W Powers & Co, G W Williams & Co, J H Lindsay, Winbourn & Witty.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.—Schr L P Smith fm N York. 23.—Schrs G W Snow fm Rockport, Edward and Samuel fm Hyde.

LANDS FOR SALE.

HAVING more land than I can use, I offer for sale TWELVE TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road twenty miles from Wilmington, and from four to five miles of the North West River. About one third of said lands are Piney land, the balance is rich swamp with a fine growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mulberry, and some Cypress. Said lands can be made one of the finest Farms in Wilmington District,—so said by a good judge. Address the subscriber at Westbrooks P. O., Bladen County, North Carolina.

J. A. ROBESON.

April 20, 1855. 94*4w

Mirabile Dictu!!—The Grand Jury of this county made a presentment on yesterday against the "Know Nothings" for conspiracy—against what, against whom? As Judge Saunders has consented to write out his charge to the Jury on the merits of the presentment, we forbear making any comments in this issue. We shall endeavor to lay before our readers next week both the presentment and the Judge's charge—and we shall probably have much—very much—to say of this matter, hereafter. We would simply say now that the action of the Jury has been most extraordinary, something unparalleled in the history of juries of this or any other county. Universal indignation has been inspired in this community.

We clip the above from the Ashville Spectator. Curiosity will be on stilts, until that aforesaid presentment and charge is placed before the public. We are anxious to see under which head of criminal offences, Judge Saunders will class Know Nothingism. Will the indictments which originate out of the presentments conclude as at common law, the statutes of the State or United States, or against Locofocoism in general, and Abolitionism and Secessionism in particular? Probably the learned Judge may throw a flood of light on this point from the knowledge he has acquired from the criminal code of "unhappy Spain!" We hope none of these unfortunate Know Nothings will be garroted under the operations of this new Inquisition.

Wise Jurors these Buncombeites! We have read many Buncombe speeches, but this presentment out Buncombes Buncombe.

Salisbury Whig.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber will carry on the **Wagon-making** and **Blacksmithing** business in their various branches, in the town of Lumberton. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH C. LALLY, who for several years managed the Wagon Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville; he has had much experience, and is very capable of managing the business.

Repairing done promptly

ALFRED BIGGS.

March 15, 1855. 84*tf

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, N. C., on the 27th inst., as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and belongs to Robert Sturdivant of Chatham County, N. C. Said negro is of dark complexion, weighs about 165 pounds, is five feet eleven inches high, and about twenty-one years old; had on when brought to Jail, a black sack woollen coat, grey check cassimere pantaloons and a rough and ready hat. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 31, 1855. 88*tf

LOST NOTE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before John H. Cook, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, John D McNeill, who being duly sworn, says that he has lost or mislaid a Note for Eighty-five Dollars, with a credit of Twenty five Dollars, made by David Gillis, Esq., dated March 29th, 1853, at one day after date, and payable to said McNeill.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 18th April, 1855. J. H. COOK, J. P.
J. D. McNEILL.

All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, and the maker from paying the same to any person but myself.

J. D. McNEILL.

April 18, 1855. 94*3tpd

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forwarned against trading for a Note made by the undersigned to John Winslow, dated some time in the month of December 1853, for Three Hundred Dollars; as the said Note was given to be paid on certain conditions, which conditions having failed, we are determined not to pay it.

J. A ROWLAND,
MARY E. ROWLAND,
G. P. HIGLEY.

Robeson co., April 9, 1855. 92*3t

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, North Carolina, on the 23d instant, as runaways, two negro men who say their names are ANTHONY and ABRAHAM, and belong to Snow B Caraway of Lenoir County, North Carolina, and were hired for the year to John Phelps of Brunswick County, North Carolina, and runaway from said Phelps. Anthony is about 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. Abraham is about 32 years old, weighs about 140, 5 feet 6 inches high, and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. The owner of said slaves is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 28, 1855. 86*tf

1855.

NEW STORE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE! OPENED OUT AT LAST!!

All hail creation far and near,
Of THOMAS' STORE you now shall hear;
Let pealing drums and cannon's roar
Proclaim the news from shore to shore!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in the town of Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business; and is receiving direct from New York,

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING—a choice selection for Men and Youth's Wear. Hats of all kinds, and the very latest styles. Boots and Shoes—a beautiful stock. Hardware and Cutlery, and a choice selection of Groceries.

Advantage of the hard times was taken in purchasing the above stock, and the same will be extended to those who favor me with their patronage, for CASH or on time to prompt payers.

A word to the Ladies: I am sure that you fancy something that is handsome, beautiful and useful; also, wish to take advantage of the hard times too. If so, I respectfully invite you to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find a beautiful assortment in your line.

N. B. My Groceries, &c., will be kept entirely separate from the Dry Goods Department.

Remember that this is the No. 1 Cheap place, where Bargains can be obtained. The one price system will be inflexibly adhered to, the proper deduction made for Cash paying Customers.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

S. M. THOMAS,
formerly of Richmond County.

Dobbin House Building, Hay Street.

March 28, 1855. 87-1tsw*tf

Blanks for sale here.

A NIGHT BATTLE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

[*Correspondence of the London Morning Herald.*]

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, March 23, 1855.

Last night one of the most desperate of the sorties which have been made on the allied lines for some time past took place against our advanced parallels on the right attack. I have already informed your readers that several new works have lately been undertaken by the French on our extreme right, toward the Inkermann Valley, and our right attack has also advanced a new parallel, both for the sake of protecting the flank of the French batteries, and also for the purpose of concentrating a heavy fire on the works around Malakoff Tower. These advanced works of the English and French are divided by a deep gully, called the middle ravine, and no effort which the enemy could use has been wanting to hinder their construction. Latterly both parties seem to have recognized the fact that the Malakoff Tower, and its works, are the key of the whole Russian position south of the harbor.

It is the knowledge of this fact which has now led the allies to concentrate their greatest efforts upon this point, and which has also induced the enemy to throw up a second and higher tier of batteries, with flanking works, in addition to the circular batteries already there. But with the enormous nature of these works, strengthened also by abattis and deep ditches, the enemy was not content, or at least did not consider himself secure, and accordingly, by a most daring manœuvre, they occupied a small eminence at the head of the middle ravine, and threw up a fresh advanced work. This battery, which was intended to, and indeed does, flank the advance parallels of both the English and French, is that upon which the French made an unsuccessful attack some two or three weeks since, and the Russians are in full possession of it to this hour. The advanced parallels which connect the trenches of both the allies crown the middle ravine within sixty yards of the Russian work, now called the mamelon, and, owing to this extreme proximity, night skirmishes take place between the Allies and Russians.

Last night the guard for the trenches was furnished by detachments from the 7th, 34th, 77th, 88th, 90th 97th regiments, all under the command of Col. Kelly, of the 34th, who was field officer for the night. The French guard was composed of four regiments from the 4th and 2d divisions, with a strong party of volunteers—in all about 9,000 men. Our own party was only between 1,400 and 1,600. The French held the right and flank of the advanced work; the English the left and part of the centre opposed to the mamelon. Soon after the guard entered the trenches the Russians began a desultory cannonade, firing every minute or so upon different parts of our line. It did but little mischief, and no notice was taken of it beyond the occasional shell with which the French replied every now and then. About 10 o'clock, however, the fire of the Russians rather increased, and a slight confusion was heard in the neighborhood of the mamelon; but still there was no indication of any attempt at attack, as the night, though very dark, was clear and still.

A little after 10 the enemy's fire became rather quick, and as it has been since remarked, appeared so managed as to prevent the noise of any advancing body being distinguished. In the midst of this, one of our advanced sentries on the left was heard to cry out, and the sound was followed instantly by the discharge of a musket, while almost at the same moment two or three of the outposts fell back upon the parallel, saying that they believed a large force of the enemy were advancing. Of course, though all were instantly on the *qui vive*, the report was not credited at that moment, until heavy volleys of musketry from the French on the right showed that the enemy had something or other on the *tapis*. The men instantly stood to their arms, and fell in along the lines, though there were still no indications of an attack, until Capt. Vicars, who was eagerly looking over the breastwork, descried through the darkness a strong column of men, rapidly yet silently approaching our defences. He instantly called as loud as he could, "Look out men, here are the Russians," and the whole force on the left lay down behind the breastwork, and prepared for action, leaning their Minies over the bank, and taking a cool, deadly aim upon their assailants. Not a shot was fired until the Russians were within twenty yards of the work, when, at the word, a murderous volley was poured into the head of the column, which literally made the whole mass reel and falter.

The Russian officers, it is said, instantly rushed to the head of their troops and cheered them on, while, at the same time they strove to deploy them into line. Perhaps, fortunately for us, the nature of the ground in front of the parallel only admitted of this latter manœuvre being partially carried into effect, and, by the time it was accomplished, the enemy had suffered dreadfully under our fire, which, from the first volley, was continued incessantly. The instant the Russians had partially deployed, they strove to close with the point of the bayonet, and dashed at the breastwork with tremendous cheers. The men of the 90th, 97th and 34th, never exposed themselves, but obedient to the command of their officers, laid close under the breastwork, never throwing away a shot, and bayonneting the Russians in the head and breast as they strove to cross the breastwork. At the same time all the Russian batteries opened their fire against all the English and French lines, and poured a perfect storm of shot and shell in every direction. The fight with the English was on the extreme left of the line. On the extreme right, where the French were posted, the continued roll of musketry showed that they were desperately engaged and hard pushed. The centre of our position, which was guarded by detachments of the 7th, 77th and 88th, was not attacked at the same time with the others, but when the English on the left were at close quarters, a powerful column of the enemy suddenly made its appearance at the centre of the parallel.

The 7th, 77th and 88th, had been aroused thoroughly by the firing at the other parts of the position, and was therefore of course well prepared for the attack. Their advanced sentries fell back to the centre of the work in admirable order, and as the enemy approached, a steady, deadly file-fire was opened on them all along the line. As they ran on the enemy fired a scattered volley, which did but little mischief, and instantly afterward precipitated themselves upon the breastwork. A most desperate struggle ensued. Our men met them with the point of the bayonet, and pitched them back as fast as they gained the top of the work, but still the enemy persevered for a few moments, when the Russian soldiers began to flag in their impetuosity, and eventually no longer attempted to mount the parapet, but remained at the foot firing vague and scattered volleys, nine-tenths of which passed over the heads of our men harmless. Our fellows, lying down under the bank, returned the volleys with deadly interest, while the Russian officers flew up and down the ranks of their men, apparently using their utmost efforts to bring them to the charge again. After some time their efforts were effectual, and again the enemy advanced to force the parallel.

One officer, who was armed with a short sword and dagger, in particular, distinguished himself, and, followed by a few men, gained the parapet and made a desperate attempt to cut his way into the work. His soldiers after a while supported him, and both sides used the bayonet, our men literally slaughtering the Russians as they mounted by scores and scores. All this time a bloody fight was raging with the French on the right, while the Russian batteries fired indiscriminately along the whole line. Our batteries returned the fire with shot and shell; the flashes of the guns made the air quite light, and the roar was deafening and awful. Still the contest went on along the whole of the advanced work. The enemy persevered in their attack on the English, and poured such masses on our thin and extended line, that at one time it seemed as if they were about to be successful. But our gallant countrymen never flinched. Though the enemy were along the whole top of the parapet, and the Russian officer to whom I have alluded, was, with five or six others, actually inside the work, our troops fought with the same dogged obstinacy, clubbing their firelocks and beating down the men on the parapet, or stabbing desperately with the bayonet.

Colonel Kelly, of the 34th, (who was field officer in command of the trench,) Capt. Vicars, of the 97th, Hon. Capt. Browne, of the 7th, and Capt. Bayley, of the 88th, particularly distinguished themselves by the coolness and daring with which they led the different detachments, and maintained the contest against such overpowering numbers, for the enemy were 6,000 or 7,000 strong, while the whole of our guard, as I have already said, only mustered between 1,500 and 1,600 men. Not until this hand to hand combat had lasted nearly twenty minutes, and not until every man who succeeded in forcing his way down from the parapet into the trench was instantly bayoneted, did the enemy falter in their attack, and even then they strove to hold the top of the breastwork. But from this last stand they were driven also—the 88th literally pitching them off with their bayonets headlong into the ditch below. Even after having been completely driven out of the parallel, the enemy stood still and fired a continual heavy file-fire into the work, which, I regret to say, caused some severe losses among our gallant officers. Captain the Hon. Cavendish Browne, of the 7th, while cheering and animating the men, received no less than seven musket balls through the chest and expired instantly. Under cover of this file-fire, the Russians strove to carry off their wounded, but the incessant volleys of muskerry which were pointed into them from our line eventually compelled them to fall back, though they still continued to fire heavy musketry from time to time.

While this was going on on the left and centre, the French on the right were engaged in a most severe contest. It seems that our allies were completely taken by surprise by the enemy's sortie, so much so that before they could offer any effectual resistance, or move up their reserve, the Russians had gained complete possession of that portion of the work, and opened such a deadly fire on the French that they were compelled to give ground before it. The French soon received reinforcements, but by that time the enemy had considerably advanced, and were destroying the trench. The French nevertheless constantly charged them, and succeeded in driving them back for some distance, though not out of the way. Both parties then halted, and within 20 paces commenced a terrific file-fire into each other's ranks, which caused serious loss both to the enemy and the allies. After a few minutes of this the French again charged, and soon, by a series of desperate struggles succeeded, in the course of half an hour, in completely ejecting the Russians from the trench, though not, I regret to say, until the work was very considerably injured, and our allies had sustained a very heavy loss in both men and officers. But that the thin columns which attacked the English line were signally defeated, the hold which the enemy for a time obtained in the French advanced work might have proved a most serious affair.

The musketry commenced at about half-past ten. The contest was over, past redemption, for the enemy that attacked our parallel by half-past eleven; but with the French the fighting was severe for an hour later.

The Russian batteries kept up their cannonade until three in the morning. Some shells fired by the French mortar batteries during the struggle, set fire to one of the buildings in the dockyards and to one of the houses in the town.

The loss on the English side in men was low beyond all precedent, but among officers, I regret to say, the casualties have been most severe.

About twenty prisoners were captured by our men. One a Russian officer, whom Captain Richman engaged and cut his ear off, and succeeded in capturing him. The Russian officer who displayed such courage in leading his men was bayonetted, with the five soldiers, who, with him, succeeded in getting into the trench. He was armed with a yataghan and double edged dagger. The former was taken by an officer of the 88th. It is a beautiful weapon, handsomely mounted, and the blade inlaid with gold Damascus work. Both sword and dagger were as keen as razors and bore distinct marks of having just been sharpened and fine edge put to them.

The loss of French, I am sorry to add, has been unusually heavy. The very careful manner in which they always conceal their number of casualties in affairs like last night, makes it difficult to arrive at the truth; but I am informed that they have lost no less than fifteen officers and upward of 500 men killed and wounded. Of these six officers and 150 men are said to be killed.

The loss of the enemy has been most severe. To-day I visited our works, which are only distant about 250 yards from the scene of the contest and from a hill near Gordon's Battery, a long line of Russians dead was visible outside our parallel. I should say that not less than 200 corpses lie beyond our line at this point. In front of the French they were thicker, some 300 being in front of their works. Nearly 100 of the enemy's dead lie inside the French parallel as they fell. Only five are in ours, one officer and four men.

Profits of the Liquor Trade.—There are upwards of 7000 places where liquor is sold in New York, of which large number 5536 are licensed. The estimated profits of the liquor trade to the hotels is set down at over $600,000 a year. The profits of the four principal hotels are given as follows:

St. Nicholas	$50,000
Metropolitan,	45,000
Astor	45,000
New York	30,000

It is stated that the hotels in New York contemplate raising the price of board to $3 per day, to make up for the loss on their liquor profits.

Destructive Fire.—We regret to learn that the steam saw mills, on South Creek, the property of Messrs. Isaiah Respess and Henry A. Jordan, were destroyed by fire on the 15th of the present month, together with a large quantity of sawed lumber—several millions of feet. The fire, we are informed, was occasioned by the ignition of saw-dust left near the furnace. We have heard the loss estimated as high as $60,000. There was no insurance. This is indeed, a serious loss for a single firm; we are heartily glad to know that it is not a fatal one.—*Wash. (N. C.) Times.*

JUDGE SAUNDERS AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—We find in the last Asheville Spectator the following presentment by the Grand Jury and charge by Judge Saunders, upon the subject of Know Nothingism.

The Asheville Spectator says that the affair has produced great excitement in Buncombe. It is down upon the Judge, Jury, and Clingman, with great severity.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
BUNCOMBE COUNTY. }

Superior Court—Spring Term, 1855.

The Jurors for the State, upon their oaths, present, that they have reason to believe that a combination of men, commonly called "Know Nothings," exist in this county, one of the objects of which is, by binding men with extra judicial oaths, secretly administered, and by other secret obligations, and by threatening those of their members who offer to withdraw from their order, to control citizens of this county in the exercise of their right to vote conformably with their own free will, as contemplated by the Constitution and laws of this State. And the said Jurors are ready, if the Honorable Court shall so advise, to furnish for the information of the Court and the Solicitor for the State, a list of witnesses to prove these facts. And whether this is a violation of the criminal law, and what is their duty in the matter, they, the said Jurors, are ignorant, and pray the advice of the Honorable Court in the premises.

D. J. ROBERTS, Foreman, and others.

CHARGE OF JUDGE SAUNDERS.

The Grand Jury applied to the Judge for instructions as to whether it was an indictable offence, if it should appear that a Society had been formed in this county, the object and design of which was, to influence men to join the Society, and then by oaths to bind its members to secrecy, and to compel them to vote against their will, for or against a particular candidate. His Honor replied in substance, that it had been said by high authority, that few things are involved in greater doubt in the criminal law, than the point at which a combination of several persons in a common object becomes illegal. If this be so in England in regard to associations of a political character, still more must it be so in this country. It is the combination or agreement of a number of persons to do a particular act, that constitutes the gist of the offence. But to make the conspiracy or agreement criminal, the act proposed must be *unlawful*; or the combination and agreement be to effect a legal purpose by illegal means. The administration of an oath to the members of any Society not to divulge its secrets, or to do or not to do any particular act, is no binding obligation, and in a moral point of view decidedly wrong.* The law only authorizes the Judge or Magistrate to administer an oath, in some legal investigation then pending, and of which the Magistrate may have jurisdiction; and unless thus administered, the party, even should he swear falsely, could not be convicted of perjury. If a party's word of honor could not bind him, an unauthorized oath would not be likely to have the effect of doing so. In England they have an act of Parliament declaring the Society of *United Irishmen*, and some other Societies, as unlawful, and forbidding the administration of an oath to its members, according to the rules of the Society. But we have no such statute in this State, and whatever may be thought of such oaths by christian men, they cannot be treated as criminal. In this country parties and associations may unite together to carry any political object by fair reason or argument, and even hold out personal honors or advantages to unite in the support of particular men or measures. But if any set of men should conspire together to elect or defeat any one, who might be held up for any public trust, by forcing the voter to vote against his will, by threats or otherwise, the act would be unlawful, and therefore criminal. And if the Grand Jury should know that any such act had been done, it would be their duty to present the offenders. So if the Grand Jury should know or have reason to believe that there existed in the county any association of men, combined together to effect such a purpose, it would be their duty to investigate the matter and act accordingly. But the Jury should not institute such an investigation, unless they had sufficient grounds to suspect that such a conspiracy did exist, and that for an unlawful purpose.

*One of the Articles of Faith of the Episcopal Church—and the Methodist Church it is believed has an Article of similar import—declares "that vain and rash swearing is forbidden christian men by our Lord Jesus Christ. But that a man may swear when the Magistrate requireth."

A Singular Occurrence.—A short time since two gentlemen from Wytheville, Va., Messrs. Stuart and Holiman, were passing the road between Greensborough and this place on the stage, having in charge a large amount of bullion, specie and paper money, which was carried in two satchels or travelling bags. One of the bags was carried in the stage and the other on the boot—at Mason Hall, where the horses were changed, Messrs. S. and H. concluded to walk on ahead of the stage, until it should overtake them, which they did, leaving the money on the stage. When they took their seats again, one of the gentlemen says he missed the bag on the boot of the stage, but quieted his apprehensions by supposing that it had been overlaid by other baggage. On reaching this place, however, an examination was made, and it was found that the bag was missing. Thereupon Messrs. S. and H. provided themselves with a light, and, having failed to get a horse and conveyance, proceeded on foot to look for the lost treasure. And, singular fact, they found the bag in the road some distance this side of the place at which they took their seats. Their impression was, that about $1,700 or $2,000, in paper and specie, had been abstracted. Who took the bag from the stage, is a puzzling question.

We understand that the parties assaulted the driver on suspicion that he had abstracted the money; but he denied the charge, and, by advice, instituted suits against them, for the assault, &c. Messrs. S. and H. deposited money in lieu of bail, to answer to the writs, and thus the matter stands.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Carelessness in the Use of Fire-arms.—A Man Shot Dead.—We have another sad affair to chronicle resulting from the careless use of a gun. Robert Campbell and his brother were engaged on Saturday morning with a double-barreled gun, on Orchard street, in the 9th ward, in shooting robbins. Robert,—who was about 20 years of age, was adjusting the cap on one of the locks when the gun went off, and the contents passing through the siding of Mr. Murray's cooper shop, struck a man by the name of Shambo in the side. He expired in four or five minutes. He was a Frenchman, and leaves a wife and ten children. The gun was loaded with coarse shot, and four of them passed through the heart, lungs and liver of the unfortunate man. He never groaned or spoke after he was shot.—*Roch. Am., Tuesday.*

"When a person writes to another for information on business, a postage stamp should be enclosed if it is important to receive a reply." So writes a suggestive correspondent; and he is right. So reader, take the hint.

IS THERE NOT A WORM AT THE ROOT?

We have some sickly peach trees. On Staten Island they rarely thrive, and still more rarely live beyond the second or third year after planting out, while across the water, but a few stones throw in distance, they find a congenial soil and richly repay culture, New Jersey being a favorite home with the peach. Remarking upon this fact to a friend, the other day, he put in the question, "Is there not a worm at the root?" It was even so. An inch or two below the soil's surface, in the case of every sickly tree, we found a worm, a bleeding wound and a pool of blood. In other words, we found the bark destroyed by a small worm—of a bright metallic appearance, and proving almost as brittle as glass when forcibly pressed with a piece of stick—and the sap freely exuding from the wound the insect had made. In some instances the trees were girdled by this destroyer, and we presume their life's blood has escaped from the wound. To some readers this revelation of the cause of the frequent decay of peach trees on the island may not be new. To others it may be information, to which we may add that the destruction of the worms and careful cleansing of the wound will probably save the tree, unless it has been girdled, when, we suspect, the case is hopeless. Lime, moderately sprinkled around the tree, before the rising of the sap attracts the worm, would probably prevent the mischief.

Well, there was a lesson in this. Those trees came under our care on the very verge of Winter, when the last leaf had fallen, and the living sap had gone back to its secret reservoir at the root. During the whole of Winter they stood without progress, without even sign of life.—Yet we lived on in hope, in almost the confident certainty, that when Spring returned, with the singing of birds and the voice of the turtle would come now verdure, to be followed by perfumed blossom and luscious fruit. Spring has come; other trees are donning their new vestments; but these, alas, give scarcely any promise. Some are seemingly unconscious of the seasons, and all are but daily memorials of blighted hopes and withered expectations. We have attributed this to one cause and another, never once asking, *Is there not a worm at the root?* Little dreamed we, in fact, of an insidious enemy and a secret wound, whence life was hourly ebbing. But hereafter whenever we look upon drooping flower or blighted tree—upon maidenhood prematurely pensive, or manhood without generous impulses, or stalwart years shrinking from the battle of life, or mature age barren of the rich fruits of goodness and contentment, we shall sadly ask ourselves, *Is there not a worm at the root?*—*N. Y. Com.*

INDIAN CORN.

The following remarks on this subject were made by the Hon. Henry Meigs, at the New York Farmer's Club:

I have received a communication from Mr. E. Seymour, of Orange county, in reference to his experiments for the purpose of improving the varieties of this great agricultural staple, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the Club. Mr. Seymour has been making experiments for a number of years, for the purpose of obtaining a variety adapted to our climate, and with increased productiveness of grain, and believes he has attained both these objects. Out of seventeen varieties he selected a small kind which produced from five to eight ears upon a stock, "with small grains of every hue," and crossed it with the finest eight-rowed white variety. He continued this cultivation in his garden until he obtained the desired improvement. The small variety had twelve rows covering the cob to the point; the product from these is a large ear of twelve rows, of forty four to forty six hard, flinty grains, covering the cob in uniform rows from the butt to the tip—the cob is perfectly ripened and dry; these qualities show that the crop has matured in good season, and will not be liable to mould or mildew in the crib.

Having thus happily succeeded in obtaining a variety which gives its strength more to the grain or ear, than to the leaves and stalk, Mr. Seymour next introduced it into field culture, and finds, after three years' experience, that it does not deteriorate; on the contrary, to use his own terms, "The quantity of corn that can be raised upon an acre by proper tillage, will fail to command belief; it may be raised to give two quarts to each hill if planted four feet apart," say 170 bushels to the acre. In 1853 he planted his corn in hills three feet apart each way, throwing in a shovel full of manure, and dropping on it from three to four grains. The product of this crop, as certified by his neighbors, was 160 bushels to the acre, for which he obtained the premium at the Orange County Fair held 23d September the same year.

Mr. Seymour is to send me, in the Spring, a quantity of this corn for distribution to the members of our association. Having at present but one ear as a specimen, I shall divide it among those at this meeting, who may not be able to attend a few weeks hence.

Detailed accounts of the cultivation of this invaluable staple are annually reported to societies throughout the country, and premiums liberally distributed to successful competitors for the greatest yield per acre, but I have seen no account of a systematic hybridation for the purpose of obtaining a hardy and prolific variety so as to increase largely the product under similar cultivation, which I consider of more importance, and would suggest that some plan be adopted to produce competition, and to reward the successful.

The journals in the West are all urging the farmers to put in abundant crops of spring wheat, potatoes, corn, and whatever may serve as a substitute for wheat. There will be no supply from last year's crop, and the farmers need not fear low prices. The next year will furnish abundant demand for all that the soil can produce. It is, says the Philadelphia Ledger, famine and starvation prices that we have to fear, and not a glutted market. The dry fall prevented them from getting in wheat freely, and they must not rely upon what the far west may produce to make up for their lack. Let them cover every spot they can occupy with something that will do for the sustenance of man or beast, or both.

Carrying concealed weapons.—A law against concealed weapons has just been passed by the legislature of Louisiana. The first section declares that whoever shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his person, such as pistols, bowie-knives, dirks, or any other dangerous weapon, shall be liable to prosecution by indictment or presentment, and on conviction for the first offence shall be fined not less than two hundred and fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for one month; and for the second offence not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the parish prison at the discretion of the court, not to exceed three months.

Delicate Munificence.—On Sunday last, among the contributions at the Church of the Holy Communion to the funds of St. Luke's Hospital, was a roll of five one thousand dollar bills. They were dropped so quietly into the plate that not even the gentleman who received them knew from whom they came.—*Courier.*

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Mr. Marcy has been much engaged of late in preparing despatches and instructions for our Ministers. The newly appointed Minister to Spain, Mr. Dodge, is here, and has received his written instructions, as well as verbal and confidential instructions concerning his mission. We may hope that the policy of the Administration in regard to foreign affairs, will be dignified and pacific, and that in regard to Spain particularly, it will represent the true sentiment of the vast majority of the American people—who neither want war nor Cuba. The policy of the present Administration—that is of the President—has been to alarm Spain as to our intentions, and thus induce her to sell Cuba. Hence the Ostend Conference, which was a substitute for the special commission which had been first resolved upon, and hence the special expedition of Commodore McCauley. But such expedients are found to be weak and useless. If we respect the rights of Spain, we may, without much difficulty, secure a proper regard, on her part, for our own rights.

It is manifest, however, that our questions with Spain have so far proceeded towards an issue, that they must soon be settled. It is very true that our Government has suppressed fillibustering in the States, which is an important step towards an adjustment. But it has also, by giving publicity to the Ostend Manifesto, and by taking umbrage at every necessary act of precaution or defence, on the part of the Cuban authorities, impressed the world with the belief, that it is its policy to frighten Spain into the cession of Cuba to the United States, or to obtain it by war. In this state of things, Spain will continue to irritate us by precautionary measures, confiding, as she does, in the strength of her alliances for support and it is not likely that all of our people, or their popular leaders, will cease to covet Cuba, or to conspire for its acquisition. Besides, there is a current in the affairs of nations, that tends towards war, after intervals of peace. Such influences have been experienced by every nation; and the United States is not more exempt from them, than are other nations. The consequences of a foreign war to this country, under present circumstances, cannot be measured by those of the Mexican war, or that of 1812-14 with England. The prostration of our foreign commerce, and the desolution of our coasts, would be but temporary inconveniences, compared with political results. The dismemberment of the Pacific region from the Union, further sectional complication and exasperation on the slavery question, oppressive taxation, and practical, though unavoidable, advances towards centralization, or in the opposite extreme, would be among these consequences.

A British "Greytown Affair"—A Town Bombarded and Burned.—Old Town, Calabar, the mission station of the Rev. Mr. Edgerly, has been "shelled"—that is bombarded—by her Majesty's steamship Antelope, and completely destroyed. Mr. Edgerly and his family took refuge in Duke Town on receiving notice of what was contemplated, and are with the missionaries there. The mission property was spared from the firing of the ship, but has been much plundered and destroyed, sufficient time for removing the whole effects not having been allowed. This occurred on Friday, the 19th of January, and the mission house at Duke Town was totally destroyed by fire on the 9th February. The fire was accidental, and about half the furniture, books, &c., was saved. A celebrated chief, Willy Tom, died at Old Town sometime ago, and according to the custom of the country, which the missionaries have labored to put down, his slaves and persons, who it was supposed might have cast the evil eye upon the dying chief, were barbarously murdered.

The interference of the supercargoes and of Queen's ships, when these were on the coast, had been at various times invoked by the missionaries with the view of putting an end to these dreadful rites; and, on the present occasion, a sort of council of war was held, consisting of the commander of the Antelope, the British Consul, and a few supercargoes of merchant vessels trading for palm oil. At this meeting it was resolved to demand that the inhabitants should deliver up seven of the murderers within 48 hours, failing which the vessel of war should open fire upon the town. Mr. Edgerly protested in the most energetic terms against the determination come to, and repeated his protest again and again. Meantime he went among the people, warning them of the consequences, and advising them, although from the numbers engaged in these outrages, this was almost impracticable, to give up the murderers. The people treated the warnings in a spirit of empty bravado, got some useless cannon into position, and spoke of offering resistance. In this way the interval allowed expired, and on Friday, Jan'y 19, the Antelope was seen slowly steaming up the river with her ports open. As there was no message from the town, and as Mr. Edgerly had intimation that the threats were serious, he removed his family and as much of his effects as time would allow. Accordingly, as soon as the war steamer had got into position, with her broadside laid to Old Town, she opened fire, and before evening the place was a smoking mass.

From the Iowa Gazette, April 13.

Another Daring Robbery by Chloroform.—It will be seen by the following extract from a letter received in this city, that Mr. Jacob Fees, an old and highly respectable citizen of the county, has met with a serious loss in his new home:

DAVIS COUNTY, April 4, 1855.

SIR:—Last night father was robbed of $100 in gold ($20 pieces.) He had moved on his farm the 2d instaant, and on the night of the 2d the house was entered through the window, by persons of course to us unknown. The manner of effecting the theft was ingenious. The window was raised, and small rolls of paper saturated with chloroform or opium thrown into the room, by which the house was filled with smoke and a deep sleep came over all the inmates. The money was between the straw and feather beds on which father and mother were sleeping. Linen cloths wet with chloroform were placed over the faces of the old gentleman and lady, and thus they were kept unconscious while the money was taken from under them. There were five persons in the house, and all slept till an unusual late hour this morning. JOHN FEES.

Discovery of Copper.—We learn from the *Herald of Truth* (Hendersonville, N. C.,) that a Copper vein, 16 inches wide, and yielding 70 per cent. copper and 30 per cent. sulphur, has been recently discovered on Davison's River. Copper has been discovered heretofore in Madison county, near the old Cincinnati line of survey. Western North Carolina has long been known to be one of the richest mineral regions in the Union.

A sea monster was caught near Punta Rosa, on the 22d ult., which had a mouth three and a half feet long, and wide enough to swallow a canoe. The space between its eyes measured four feet four inches, its length of body nineteen feet, and breadth nineteen feet—weighing 3,000 pounds!

A sturgeon was caught in Hudson River, off Teller's Point, on Monday night, weighing *three hundred and fifty pounds.*

ST. LOUIS, April 20

Affairs in Kansas.—The people of Kansas have issued a Proclamation declaring Gov. Reeder incompetent for his position, and his appointment without the consent of the governed, and void for the exercise of power.

An election had been ordered at Leavenworth on the 28th, for a successor to Reeder. Delegates were to meet on the 28th to select a candidate for territorial governor, whose name is to be forwarded for the President's appointment.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21

Arrest and Removal of the Postmaster at New Orleans.—Mr. Kendall, the Postmaster of this city, has been arrested on the charge of purloining letters containing $600. His removal from office has also been ordered, and the post transferred to Mr. R. L. Adams, who declined it.

BOSTON, April 20

The Africa arrived here this morning, from Halifax. Soon after leaving that port Mr. L. Collingswood, a passenger, missed £500 sterling in gold, and Bank of England notes and jewelry amounting in all to £1500. On her arrival at the East Boston dock, no communication was allowed with the ship until the passengers had been strictly searched, but the lost property was not recovered.

NEW YORK, April 20

Coffee Sale.—The Coffee sale today was well attended and went off with spirit. There were 3,000 bags Rio sold at auction at prices ranging from 10½ to 11c., average $10.41 per 100 lbs showing an advance of ⅛c. per lb. The sale was considered quite favorable to the market.

Court of Claims.—The Chief Justice of the Court and Judge Blackford have taken lodgings at Willard's. Judge Lumpkin has not arrived in the city, nor transmitted a formal acceptance of his commission, though intelligence thereof is daily expected. The Government Attorney, Judge Blair, has returned from his recent trip to the West, and is making preparations to enter on the prompt discharge of the duties of his office, which bid fair to be as laborious as they are responsible.—*Union.*

The crops are looking beautifully in all the country hereabouts. Wheat has a green and thrifty look, as it has come out from under the deep snow of the winter past. Grass appears well, though many of the fields have a sere and yellow look, the effects of the extreme drought of last season. Farmers will go into corn and potatoes this coming summer, largely.

Roch. N. Y. American.

Education vs. Crime.—According to Dr. Gridshaw, of 732 convicts in the Auburn State Prison, 517 were never instructed in any trade or calling, whereby to earn a subsistence. Of 649 males at the Sing Sing Prison, 487 have never been taught a trade; 60 could not read, and 149 could read but very indifferently. The number of convicts tried in Courts of Record in New York State from 1840 to 1848 inclusive, amounted to 27,949, and of this aggregate 26,225 had received no education whatever. Of 276 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, nearly all were below mediocrity and scarcely able to transact the ordinary business of life.

The Issuing of the Warrants, under the Bounty Land Law of the last Session, cannot be commenced before the first of June next, and not as early as that period, if by any miscarriage the engravings for them, or the preparation of the paper, be delayed.

A Lawyer in Trouble.—A lawyer in Boston has got into trouble with a jury for calling them the "greatest set of skunks he ever knew." After speaking in this disrespectful manner of them he said to one of them: "You are the only man I know on the jury, and I shall rely on you. I have about forty liquor cases in court, and expect to gain half of them. A disagreement of the jury is just as good, you know, for my purpose as an acquittal." The jury brought the matter to the notice of the court, and the result was that his name was stricken from the rolls of the court for six months.

The Uncertainty of Law.—A curious case happened lately in the Supreme Court, says the Boston Times. Judge Shaw was on the bench, and at the commencement of the docket, number *one* was the first called, but it appeared that it was not ready for trial. Upon this the Judge arose, and stated that he himself, as counsel, had entered that suit long before he became a Judge. When it is considered that he has been on the bench upward of twenty years, the case in question may well be considered a parallel to Dickens's Jarndyce.

On Gender.—Punch slanderously says:

"The sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wherewithal to shine away as she does of a night; and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing, just as a ship is blown about by every wind. The church is feminine because she is married to the State, and Time is masculine because he is trifled with by the ladies."

The Boston Times thinks a law forbidding a man to kiss his wife on Sunday is not half so ridiculous as one forbidding a barber to shave him—the shaving being an indispensable, while the kissing is merely a luxury. But the editor must remember that he has the privilege of *shaving himself* on the Sabbath, of kissing his wife, and *shavers* too, if he pleases.

The question has been asked, why it is considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the presence of ladies in their shirt sleeves, while it is considered correct for ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all.

Lola Montez once more.—Paris, we learn is about to be favored with the presence of Lola Montez, who, it is said, is married for the —— time. Her present worse half is, it is said, a gold digger, whom the Countess de Lansfeld picked up at Grass Valley, and whose millions she proposes to dispose of in the French capital; this done, the gold-digger will doutless be disposed of in his turn—*que ne nous regarde pas.*

Model Verdict.—The Rome (Georgia) Courier publishes the following verdict, delivered by a "high minded, honorable and intelligent jury" of that State in the cause of Abe Johnson, vs. Thomas Cameron:

"We the gury choazen and swoarne agre, that tom kamyron must pa able gonsing the ful amount of 20 *five sents* that the plainetif pay over the wokwart of liker for the *benefit of the gury* and kosts will be rooled out."

Mrs. Partington says that there must be some sort of kin between poets and pullets, for they are always chanting their lays.

Every woman is in the wrong until she cries—and then she is in the right instantly.

What kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question? Acquiescence.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1855.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!

NO PROSPECTS OF PEACE!!!

HALIFAX, April 25.—The Africa arrived here last night. She sailed from Liverpool on the 14th.

The Vienna Conference met on the 8th, but the result of the meeting has not yet transpired. None has met since, and it is not known when another will be held.

Great Britain advertises for a new loan. The particulars would be formally announced on Monday, the 9th.

Skirmishing continues before Sebastopol without serious results.

The position of Omar Pasha at Eupatoria is unchanged, with the exception that he has been enlarging his line of defence, and preparing to receive reinforcements.

New complications had arisen between Prussia and the Western Powers.

The North Carolina, a splendid screw propeller steamship, had been sunk off Holyhead in a collision with the ship Robert, for New Orleans, which put back. The steamer belonged to the ill-fated Philadelphia and Liverpool line.

The Peace Conference at Vienna on the 8th did not last an hour. The Russian Plenipotentiary had not received instructions, and was unprepared to act.

It was rumored that the Plenipotentiaries of France and England were about to quit Vienna, which was considered doubtful.

Every thing is at a stand still; and the prospects of peace are considered very slight.

The latest advices from Sebastopol were to the 8th. Affairs are essentially unchanged. The Russians were receiving large reinforcements. The allies report themselves ready and fully prepared to renew the bombardment.

The Russians had converted their ambuscades into advanced parallels, and erected two batteries, despite the efforts of the allies.

Russian despatches from Warsaw say an army of 120,000 men were concentrating at the Baltic provinces, and 300 guns were afloat.

Napoleon and the Empress were expected at London on the 16th. They were to return the following Saturday.

Markets.—LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton continued active, but closed duller, without reduction of prices. Breadstuffs were in demand at limited prices, except for Indian corn which continued in good request. Prices of all descriptions were easier, but not lower. Provisions generally were fair at previous quotations.

London money market rather easier.

Consols declined to 91¼.

BOSTON, April 27.

Extent of Seizure of Letters.—While the officers were searching the passengers' luggage yesterday aboard the Africa, a trunk was found containing three thousand letters. It was immediately seized and taken to the Custom House. Upon opening the letters the contents of many were discovered to be valuable, as they consisted of drafts on large houses in New York and Boston. The trunk belonged to the agent of a well known European Express Company.

BOSTON, April 27.

Judge Loring and the Legislature.—The Senate has just voted by 28 to 11, to concur with the House resolutions for the removal of Judge Loring. There is about the same majority against an amendment permitting him to resign the commissionership.

The California K. N's.—By the late advices from California we learn that the American Party met in Convention at Sacramento, and determined to support the nominee of the party for President, and sustain the principles of the Nebraska bill.

From the Louisville Courier, 23d.

A Know Nothing Council Attacked—Bloody Work.—We learn from the Mt. Sterling Whig that at a Know Nothing meeting held in the court-house in Stanton, Powell county, on Monday night, April 16th, the Jailor, after having previously demanded the evacuation of the premises, collected a posse of *anties* and with force broke open the door of the room in which they were peaceably assembled, with a view of forcibly ejecting them. In the melee which ensued, G. Blythe, the spokesman of the K. N.'s, was laid hold of violently by J. Combs, forced out of the room and by him stabbed in the left side; he was in the meantime handed a pistol, with which he shot his adversary, the ball entering his left breast. When the messenger who brought this intelligence to Mt. Sterling left, they were both still living. Little hope for the recovery of either is entertained.

We learn that M. J. McDuffie, Esq., has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement Address at Floral College, Robeson county, on the 15th June. He will also deliver the Annual Address before Normal College, Randolph county, in July.—*North Carolinian.*

Appreciation of Property in Norfolk.—The wharf and warehouse on Town Point, owned by the city, and for a number of years rented and occupied by Messrs. J. M. Smith & Brother, was put up to rent on Saturday, April 21, for the next twelve months by S. O. Merwin, auctioneer, and knocked down at $3,000. Last year it was rented to the above named gentlemen for $1,200—equivalent to a rise of thirty thousand dollars in the value of the property, since this time last year.

The warehouse was originally intended for a depot of naval stores; but in 1817 it was enlarged and adapted for a tobacco warehouse, to meet the anticipations of the Roanoke trade through the Canal—which unfortunately are not yet fulfilled, as regards tobacco; though it is just as well adapted to the storage of flour and cotton, of which the supplies from the Roanoke are large and increasing.—*Norfolk Herald.*

We copy the preceding paragraph to show our readers what North Carolina legislation is doing *for* Virginia, and *against* North Carolina towns.

A heavy day's business.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Delta of the 17th instant:

"Yesterday was, perhaps, the most active day in western produce that has been noticed in our commercial records this season. As a sample, we may mention that some 45,000 bushels of corn were sold on the levee, chiefly at $1 per bushel; nearly 4,000 bbls. mess pork, at $16 to $16 50 per bbl.; 550,000 lbs bulk meat, at 7¼ cents for log round; and 4,500 kegs choice lard (in one lot,) at 11¾ cents per pound."

A serious charge.—Stephen E. Glover, a well-known merchant of New York, has been arrested on a charge of fitting out the barque Milandon for the slave trade, and required to give bail in $20,000.

Down on burning fluid.—In Detroit, Michigan, an ordinance was passed at the last council prohibiting the use of camphene and burning fluids, spirit gas, or any explosive fluid, by whatever name known; to take effect in ninety days.

Sale of a well-known Estate.—The "Tree Hill" estate, of 550 acres, three miles below Richmond, on James river, has been sold for $40,000 cash, or $71 50 per acre. "Tree Hill" was formerly the residence of the late Senator Roane.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The last arrival brings accounts of a probable abandonment of the siege of Sebastopol by the Allies. The English papers speak favorably of the idea; and in France the Moniteur has published a long official statement which is regarded as an apology for raising the siege. It states that the plan of the campaign was, firstly, either to march and meet the Russians on the Balkan; or secondly, to seize the Crimea; or thirdly, to land at Odessa, or some other point on the Russian coast or Black Sea, not to proceed further than the Danube, unless Austria joined the alliance. Gallipoli was first occupied with an intention to check the advance of the Russians to Constantinople, but their retreat from Silistria rendered the further occupation of Gallipoli and Varna unnecessary. The allies could not have operated in Bessarabia without the aid of Austria, and not to remain inactive the expedition against Sebastopol was undertaken. The remainder of the document is occupied with pointing out the immense difficulties of the siege, and exonerating Napoleon, who planned the campaign.

The abandonment of the campaign may not be so easy; for the Russian force is now prodigiously increased.

HON. J. C. DOBBIN.—Our distinguished townsman, the Secretary of the Navy, arrived at his residence on Monday last. Though looking quite emaciated and feeble, he is animated and cheerful in conversation, and has materially improved even during the few days he has spent here in the quiet enjoyment of home, and the relief from arduous public duties. We trust that he will be quite restored during the few weeks that he expects to remain here.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—On to-morrow, Tuesday, evening, there will be a total eclipse of the Moon. Its commencement will be (at this place) at 2 minutes before 9 o'clock. It will be total at 10 o'clock, and will continue total until 36 minutes past 11. It will end at 39 minutes past 12.

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY.—In a trial at Baltimore, of a post office clerk for robbing letters in the city post office, and particularly letters from North Carolina containing money, one broker testified that "there was a great deal of North Carolina money in circulation last fall and this spring. Has bought from 6 to 8 and $10,000 worth a day, but sometimes as low as 100. During the fall purchased as much as $100,000."

These North Carolina notes, thus purchased by brokers on the day of their arrival in the city, are all back in North Carolina in less than a week, and the banks are obliged to redeem them in specie or exchange. The consequence is the pinching hard times which we all feel so much. There will be no remedy until our people cease to buy more than they sell.

SHAMEFUL.—The Virginia papers mention the appearance of wagon loads of Northern hay in the streets of the county-town of Halifax county, Virginia—a county abounding with fine meadow lands, and fertile bottoms on the Staunton, Banister and Dan rivers.

This is worse if possible, than bringing Northern hay to Fayetteville, or Raleigh, since Halifax Court House is further in the interior. We suppose, however, that when the rail road shall have been completed to Salisbury, Northern hay will find its way up there.

It is certainly amazing that people in States essentially agricultural, as North Carolina and Virginia are, or ought to be, will submit to be tributary to Maine for food for their cattle. It is disgraceful. It is ruinous. Here now are our turpentine men, who last year notoriously lost money on their operations. And why? *Because*, instead of making their own food, and forage for their stock, they *bought these* at enormous prices. We hazard nothing in saying, that no man who produced these necessaries on his own farm, came out a loser at the end of that year. And from what we hear, we suspect every one of them who did not make his own provisions, lost money, or at least lost his labor.

We think it quite likely that the late fires in the woods, so far as they destroyed (for the year) turpentine boxes, will prove a blessing rather than a loss. The hands who would have been employed in getting turpentine will, it is to be hoped, go to making corn, and other food, and thus reduce the necessaries of life to something like a reasonable price.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We learn from several sources in the up country, that the Wheat crop of North Carolina is not promising. The winter and spring have been too dry.

In Virginia, on the contrary, the papers inform us that the prospects are good of a fine crop.

The Baltimore American has an article containing the results of its inquiries and information as to the crop in several States—Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Kentucky—in all of which the prospect is stated to be good for a fine crop of grain. Of course there are contingencies to be apprehended,—storm, and fly, and rust, &c. But it is hoped that the increased amount of land sowed in grain will, unless in the event of some great and extensive calamity, secure such a crop as will bring the staff of life down to a fair price.

As confirmatory of this cheering view, we may add, that a sale was made in New York on Wednesday last, of 3000 bbls. of Flour, deliverable in all June at $8 75 per bbl.

In view of the present almost famine prices of eatables, an exchange paper says, with reason, "It becomes the duty of every one owning, if it be but an acre of land, to make it productive, and raise grain, or vegetables, corn, oats or potatoes—something that will afford sustenance to man or beast."

CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD ROAD.—A letter from Lincolnton, published in the Wilmington Herald, says that $97,000 has been subscribed in that place to the extension of the W. & C. Road. The subscription there is expected to reach $120,000. A subscription of $100,000 only is necessary to secure the charter.

Money seems to be plenty in the up-country.

THE FIRES.—The Wilmington Herald learns that the late fires in the woods destroyed $10,900 worth of property in Duplin, and more than $20,000 in Bladen and $50,000 in Brunswick. The destruction of turpentine boxes has been immense and it is supposed that the falling off of the turpentine crop in the counties around Wilmington will amount to 50,000 barrels.

We learn from the Washington (N. C.) Times, that the Pantigo Swamp, in Beaufort county, was on fire, and that Messrs. R. H. Reddick & Co. have lost $35,000 worth of shingles, and as much more in juniper timber. About 2000 acres of their swamp were burnt.

It is probable that half a million of dollars would not pay all the losses in the Southern States this season by fires in the woods.

THE LOCOFOCO MEETING.—As our neighbor of the Carolinian seems to regard it as a matter of some consequence, we take pleasure in stating that according to his count 39 persons were at one time in attendance upon the Locofoco meeting last Saturday.

By the way, the Carolinian in mentioning the meeting says:

"The Democratic Meeting held in this place on Saturday last, was marked by a spirit which reminded us of former days when the gallant democracy of old Cumberland assembled together for interchange of opinions and to organize for a contest with their *then* powerful enemy, the whig party."

Those who attended *this*, will be apt to conclude that the spirit which animated former assemblages of the "gallant democracy" must have been very strongly watered indeed.

TEXAS.—A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.—The Asheville Spectator contains a long letter from N. A. Penland, formerly of Buncombe, now of Texas, giving the results of his experience of two years' life in that land of promise. The following is his summing up:—

"If I were back in Buncombe, I would never see Texas, with my present knowledge. But I am here, like thousands of others, and expect to die here. Some people can better their condition by coming, if they have means or shrewdness to start with. Otherwise, the "poor man's lot" is better there, than the rich man's field here."

We have reason to know that Mr. Penland's feeling is common with many emigrants from North Carolina: "If I were back in North Carolina, I would stay there. But I have incurred the expense of removal: have sold out there and bought here; and besides, if I were to go back, I should be laughed at." Such are the reflections of many—of thousands, we doubt not.

Mr. Penland says that coarse corn meal was selling at $1 50 per bushel, flour $16 per bbl., and bacon 18 cents per lb. That with the country full of cattle, he does not get milk in his coffee, or butter on his bread, once in three months. What butter he gets is from the North, at 40 cents per lb.

He does not speak much better of mankind in Texas than of the comforts of living there. But hear him:—

"One thing for the credit of Texas I must say. There is less stealing in Texas, than any place I have ever lived. Now and then some poor needy fellow will steal a horse or negro, or a tract of land, but that is about all. To take a *cow or two* is not considered *stealing*, if a man chances to fancy a *little* stock that belongs to his kind neighbor. Besides, we sometimes become hungry in Texas, as well as in Buncombe, and thousands of cattle are roaming over the prairies whose owners do not need them, and why spare them to be swamped, or eaten by the wolves?"

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—The Post Master General is to announce to-day his decisions on the proposals for carrying the mails in this State for the next four years.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the number of unpaid letters sent to the Post Office in that City since the new law went into operation is daily increasing. On Saturday last there were upwards of 2000 of this description.

Very few, we learn, have been received at our Post Office; and most of those the P. M. has been able to trace back to the writers.

J. B. Shelton proposes to publish "the Lexington and Yadkin Whig," at Lexington, N. C., Jas. A. Long, Esq., to be Editor.

And Messrs. C. H. Chapin and L. P. Erwin propose to publish "the Mountain Eagle" at Rutherfordton, N. C.

The people of Salisbury have voted, 99 to 34, that there shall be no license granted this year to retail spiritous liquors in that town.

LARGE DAMAGES.—Mr. Wm. T. Dove of Washington City has recovered $10,000 in a libel suit against J. H. McBlair, of the same place. The libel consisted in the circulation of a report that Mr. Dove was tainted with negro blood.

The damages are to be divided by direction of Mr. Dove, between the two orphan asylums of the City.

PUTNAM.—The new publishers, Messrs. Dix & Edwards, have sent us the May number of their monthly.

The great wire suspension bridge over the Niagara river at Niagara Falls is doing an immense business. No less than 45 trains of cars pass over it daily. Twelve, fourteen, and even as many as seventeen passenger cars, filled with passengers, pass at a time, apparently without fear, though the bridge hangs in mid air, 250 feet above the water, 800 feet long, and supported only at the two ends.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Mr. W. G. Kendall, Postmaster at New Orleans, has been arrested on a charge of purloining letters containing $600. He has been removed from office.

RUMORS OF WAR.—Late California papers, indicate the possibility of another Greytown affair, in which we are specially interested, the hero that is to be, being no other than our fellow-citizen, Mr. Minister Wheeler.

It is stated in the Alta California of the 31st ult. "on reliable authority," that a controversy now in progress between the Historian and the Central American Government is likely to result in serious difficulties, and that in consequence of despatches received at San Francisco from Col. Wheeler, the U. S. Sloop of War St. Marys has been ordered to San Juan del Sud, to protect American citizens and redress "grievances." Of course the town will be bombarded and our Minister immortalized.

The Mormon Saints out in Utah, too, have been giving trouble to Col. Steptoe, the present Territorial Governor. On New Year's day the Saints and some of the U. S. soldiers were refreshing themselves at a groggery, a difficulty arose, and a fight ensued, resulting in the shooting of 7 or 8 persons. The Mormons ordered out the "Legion";—the Governor, 3 Companies of U. S. Troops; and a general fight was anticipated for three or four days. Calmer counsels prevailed however, and instead of killing each other the Maine Liquor Law was put in force and the parties quieted.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., informs us of a political revolution in Kansas Territory. Gov. Reeder, the late appointee of the President, has not rendered himself acceptable to the citizens of the territory and they have issued a proclamation declaring him incompetent, and his appointment without their advice and consent, an arbitrary exercise of power. An election has been ordered to fill his place.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The excitement on this subject in New York does not abate. On Thursday night last, an immense meeting of the friends of prohibition was held at the Metropolitan Theatre; whilst across the river, at Brooklyn, a meeting of the liquor dealers, (whose name is legion,) was held at the same time. Both parties indulged in bitter denunciations of their opponents. The liquor dealers resolved, "to buy no goods of any description from, or support in any way, any person who aided in passing, or advocated the principles of the fanatical and oppressive Prohibitory Law."

The N. Y. Tribune, by the way, the organ of the prohibitory law men in the Northern States, admits that the N. Y. Law cannot apply to liquor in original packages sold by the importer, whether sold to persons who shall be licensed under the Law, or to others. The Tribune arrives at this conclusion from the very clear decision of Chief Justice Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in 1847. The Judge said:

"But I do not understand the law of Massachusetts or of Rhode Island as interfering with the trade in ardent spirits *while the article remains a part of foreign commerce, and is in the hands of the importer for sale, in the cask or vessel in which the laws of Congress authorize it to be imported.* These State laws act altogether upon the *retail or domestic traffic* within their respective borders. They act upon the article after it has passed the line of *foreign commerce*, and become a part of the general mass of property in the State.

"These laws" (meaning the particular laws referred to) "may, indeed, discourage imports, and diminish the price which ardent spirits would otherwise bring. But, although a State is bound to receive and to permit the sale by the importer of any article of merchandise which Congress authorises to be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law which it may deem necessary or advisable to guard the health or morals of its citizens, although such law may discourage importation, or diminish the profits of the importer, or lessen the revenue of the General Government. And if any State deems the *retail and internal traffic* in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to induce idleness, vice or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

A great fire occurred at Boston on Friday, burning over two acres of lots. Loss from $500,000 to $800,000.

The gross receipts of the United States Treasury for the quarter ending on the 31st ult, reached $14,766,000, while the expenditures of the same period amounted to $15,572,000.

SENATOR WILSON.—The Know Nothings of Massachusetts seem to have been regularly "sold," as might have been expected, by their newly elected Senator. He has been making a speech in Boston and is reported in the Boston Telegraph to have said:

"Gen. Wilson gave the closing lecture of the anti-slavery course, last evening, at the Temple. He explained for himself the position with regard to slavery that he had occupied for twenty years, and called upon all to oppose any party that should try to smother the anti-slavery sentiment. He assumed that this course had been the death of the two great parties, AND MUST BE OF THE OTHER PARTY NOW FORMING. He said THIS PARTY WAS PERILOUS TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT, and called upon the anti-slavery party to KILL OFF the 'AMERICAN' dough-faces, as they had the others."

The K. N's have reason to congratulate themselves upon their riddance of Mr. Wilson. He was the leader of the Locofoco Coalitionists of Massachusetts, and his election to the Senate was likely to damage the new party very essentially.

"Father," said a boy to his paternal protector, a venerable Quaker, "I can lick that chimney sweep."

"That may be all very true, my son; but if thee does, thee will get thy hands blacked in the operation," was the wise counsel of the peaceful Friend. A counsel which every sagacious editor sees frequent occasion to follow.

Arrow-root and ginger, equal to the best imported, have been grown in Marion county, Florida.

Theatre Destroyed by Fire.—NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The American Theatre was destroyed by fire last night, and one man was killed.

A dovetailing machine has been invented and is in use in Boston which enables a single workman to dovetail with ease from eight hundred to one thousand bureau drawers a day.

Punctuation.—The following result of the omission of a comma is rather ludicrous. In an interesting article about the inauguration of the new hospital building in New York, the writer is made to state that "an extensive view is presented from *the fourth story of the Hudson River.*"

A Modest Fee.—Eugene Casserly claims from the city of San Francisco $15,000 as a fee for professional services.

MARRIED,

In Charlotte, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, J. L. MOREHEAD, Esq., of Greensboro', to Miss SARAH SMITH, daughter of Wm. F. Phifer, Esq.

In Chatham county, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Mr. ISAAC WOMBLE to Miss EMILY A., eldest daughter of James H. Harman, all of said county.

On the 17th inst., by John S. McArthur, Esq., Mr. NEILL McCORMICK to Miss ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, daughter of James Campbell, Esq., all of Robeson.

DIED,

At Stratford, Connecticut, on the 17th inst., Mrs. HETTY CALLENDER, relict of the late Thomas L. Callender, of New York. This excellent lady had many warm friends at the South as well as at the North, who were drawn to her by admiration of the noble and truly feminine qualities for which she was distinguished in the private circle. She was an earnest, ardent follower of Christ, in his Church and in her daily walk. And if any one could realize the force of the Scriptural assurance, "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," surely she could, for her life abounded with such manifestations of divine love, in the shape of bereavements, trials, and a long and painful illness. COM.

In Guilford county, on the 22d inst., Col. WALTER McCONNELL, one of the most respectable citizens of that county, within 2 days of completing his 82d year.

Recently, in Texas, near Round Top, GREGOR, son of Mr. Dugald McGregor, formerly of this county, aged about 12 years.

At his residence, in Robeson county, after a short illness, on the 17th inst., NEILL LEITCH, aged about 60 years. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and in every respect a worthy and good citizen. His loss will long be felt in the community in which he lived.—Com.

In Clinton, on the evening of the 19th inst., EDWIN BADGER, son of Langdon C. Hubbard, Esq., aged 11 years.

Oft has it been the lot of friends to mourn the departure of loved ones from earth. Oft the part of strangers to record the death of acquaintances from the stage of the schoolboy to the greyheaded veteran blossoming for the grave. But amid these the instructor feels as none can imagine, the loss of that bright pupil whose sunny countenance gladdened every heart around him; whose guileless look and honest face told, whether to parent, relation, instructor or playmate, that beneath that bosom beat a heart as pure and noble as mortal e'er was blessed with since sin became man's heritage.

Inscrutable, indeed, are the ways of Providence! Death takes for his victim the noble boy as well as the man grown old in sin. His young spirit has winged its way to brighter spheres ere the contact of vice had sullied its purity. Father, weep no more the departure of your loved one; friends, grieve no more that the place once filled is now vacant, that his merry laugh no more rings in your ears. The Almighty's decrees are all wise. He removes from earth the pure and blooming lily ere the winter's frost can destroy its beautiful petals. May not God have housed him from the storm while peace yet reigns in his youthful breast. By his schoolfellows will he ever be remembered as the generous, noble, frank and truthful companion in whose heart was no deceit and in whose mouth there was no guile.—Com.

At his residence in Bladen county, on the evening of the 13th instant, Mr. CHARLES HOELON BURNEY, in the 34th year of his age, leaving an affectionate consort and five small children, besides a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. Mr. Burney for the last two or three years of his life has been a firm and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. From childhood he has been respected and beloved by all who knew him.—Com.

In Stanly county, on the 5th instant, REUBEN KENDALL, aged 71 years.

At Rockingham Factory Village, on the 10th inst., Mrs. EMELINE McINTYRE, consort of Duncan McIntyre, (school teacher,) aged 41 years, 9 months and 25 days, in full hopes of meeting her Saviour in peace.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 30.

BACON—	9	a 9½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	27	a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8¾	a 8¾	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	7¾	a 8¼	Flaxseed,	0 00	a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15	a 17½	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 50
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum,	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Family,	9 50	a 9 60	Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Superfine,	9 37	a	American Gin,	75	a 85
Fine,	8 75	a 9 00	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	8 25	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 00	a 1 10	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	1 50	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	65	a 70	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	1 00		New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50	
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a	WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market steady and firm.

Cotton—Under the late news we report sales this morning at a decline of ⅛ to ¼.

Flour—has also declined 12½ to 25 cents.

Corn—Market quite firm.

Peas—Receipts light and but few on hand.

Oats—None.

Spirits Turpentine 38; Yellow dip 2 15; Virgin 2 60; Scrape or hard 1 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New crop virgin Turpentine 3 10 to 3 20; yellow dip 2 65 to 2 75; hard 1 65. Spirits quiet; holders ask 45; buyers offer 42 to 43. Rosin 1 25. Cotton 9. Super Flour $7 0 75.

At New York, cotton is ⅛ to ¼ lower; middling uplands 9⅜. Southern Flour has fallen 25 cents; sales at 10 75 to $13. Corn 1 11 to 1 15. Spirits turpentine buoyant at 46. Rosin 1 70.

At Charleston, cotton 8½ to 9¾, a full of ¼. Corn 1 08 to 1 09. Flour 10 25 to 10 75.

Total receipts of cotton 2,224,966, against 2,451,828 last year. Decrease 226,872.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] April 26 and 28th. Strs Rowan and Fanny, with goods for T S Lutterloh; E J Hale & Son, Womack & Johnson, Howard & Tomkins, Fayetteville Mills, Union Co, E J Lutterloh, Douglass & Rollins, Cedar Falls Co, J Kyle, Troy & Marsh, J W Powers & Co, D & W McLaurin, G W Memory, G Brandt.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 25.—Barque Warren fm N York; Schrs. Sarah fm Washington, L Sanders fm Philad. 26.—Schrs. C Mills fm N York, Water Witch fm Boson, Telegraph fm Hyde. Br schr Wave fm Kinston, Jamaica.

☞Mr. C. C. McCrummen is authorised to settle subscription and advertising accounts for this office. He will attend the Superior Courts of this Circuit.

Office Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company, APRIL 24, 1855.

THE annual meeting of the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company will take place at the office of the Company, in the Town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on the 24th May next.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

April 30, 1855. 95-tm

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, at my Auction Store, Hay street, on the 15th May, a large stock of DRY GOODS, comprising a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods. The sales will be positive, to close a concern. Terms liberal, made known at the sale.

R. M. ORRELL, Auct'r.

April 30. 95-tf

MANY a bright and laughing eye grows dim—many a cheek grows pale—many a lovely form fades away into the tomb and leaves not a shadow of their loveliness behind. How many have passed away from amongst the circle in which we move, and their names have been almost forgotten, without having their DAGUERREOTYPES taken by CROWL.

Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. I expect to close business this week; you who want good pictures come ahead and have one taken for one Dollar and upwards.

April 30. 1t

ROSES.

CHOICE varieties in pots, may be planted at any time with success.

DAHLIAS—now is the time to plant.

PLANTS for bedding out, Geraniums, Feverfew, Heliotropes, Cuphas and numerous other ornamental flowering plants can be had now, and during the summer.

EVERGREENS may be sheared and trained into shape.

Orders solicited by

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman, Fayetteville

April 28. 96-3t

TURPENTINE STILL FOR SALE.

A 30 BBL. Still and fixtures, as good as new, having been used but two or three months. I will sell cheap. Apply to me or to T. S. Lutterloh.

J. C. BLOCKER

April 26 95-2tpd

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

The new edition of Devereux's Equity, vol. 2, now in press at the Observer office, will be ready for delivery by the 15th May.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30. 95-

LOST.

BETWEEN Fayetteville and Rockfish Factory, on the Southern Plank Road, One bolt Domestic Sheeting, and one bolt Calico. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Store of J. O. Poon & Co., Fayetteville, or at A. A. McIntosh's, Robeson Institute, or with J. J. Sellers, Lumberton.

JAMES PREVATT.

April 26. 1t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., May 1, 1855:

D B Anderson, Agent Adams's Express Co.

Eliza Beard, Kinan Branch, Ezra Bullock, Alex'r Bunn 2, Jos Ballard, A G Black, Joe Brown, Chas T Brindle, Jere Blackman, Lucet Bell, T Bryan, Hugh Bird, Anne Buie.

J W Caddell, Wm Charles, Rev S Colton, Editors Communicator, Mrs Cockran and family, H H Coveat, J S Cameron.

Mrs M J Dollar, Geo W Z Dismukes, Mrs Mary Duncy.

E C Fisher.

J R Grist, Thos Graham, J H Haughton 3, B F Haller 2, Howard & Thompkins, M P Harrell, W P Huse.

Jones & Barbee 2, Rev C P Jones 5, Pinkney Jones, Thos Jones, M V Jones, Jno D Jackson, R M Johnson, Jos C Kelly.

Capt W W Lamon, M & G Lee.

Rev J B Martin, W B Martin, A H Morse, Mosis G Mowry, J B Matthis, Soloman Merritt, Mrs Mary Mitchell, Jas Muse 2.

R McRae, A McAlister, Jno McLean, Jas McTerry, Jno R McLeod, Sanburn McKethan, Dan'l or Kneel McDaniel, Geo L McKay, Mr McGlawson, W McLane.

Robt Petty, Jno Patterson, Duncan Purcell, Peter Paterson.

Miss Ann Rowe, J Remington & Son, Charles Roler, L B Smith, Wm Shaw, Editors of Sun, Hester Strickling, Jno A Spears, J A Stewart, Mrs Lovedy Smith, Wm Terry, Jno Tinsbloom.

Jno H Whitney, Miss Harriet Walker, C Williams, L A Williams, Mrs Caroline Watson, Mrs Ellen Walton 2, Wm Weedington, C H Welling, Jos W Willis, Washington & White, Fannie M Williams.

Jno A Young, Thos Young.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

NOTICE.

THOS. C. FULLER has left his notes and accounts in my hands. All persons indebted to him are earnestly requested to settle, either by cash or notes. Those holding claims against him, must present them to me for liquidation. BARTH'W FULLER.

April 23, 1855. 95-6t

SPRING OPENS!!

CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Take Notice!

WHEN you visit Wilmington, call and see the newly imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS

just opened at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

It is true that Scott & Baldwin have the largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the State; and furthermore, the finest Goods are sold there and made to measure in the most approved style.

Send your orders for good and fashionable wearing apparel to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

City Clothing Store, Wilmington.

March 10, 1855. 85-2mi

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway is the largest Dealer in Medicines in the World, and his Pills and Ointment are among the best in the World. This fact will be attested by the numerous certificates from every section of this and the old Country. Their popularity is entirely owing to their efficacy. He expends upwards of $200,000 per annum, in placing his business before the people in every quarter of the Globe, and keeps upwards of 8,000 foreign newspapers at his Establishment in London, in each of which his Advertisements are inserted, as proof that the virtues the medicines possess are appreciated in every quarter of the Globe.

Albany Transcript.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot

COUNCIL, RAY & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome stock of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** consisting in part of plain and figu'd Berages: Tissues; figured and crape Challies; plain and figured Lawns; Swiss and Jaconets; Brilliantes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; Illusion; Turlatans; Muslin de Laines; Fancy Edging, Inserting and Flouncing; French worked Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; Kid Gloves; Sewing Silk Mitts; Col'd and black Lace Veiles; Plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; Grass and corded Skirts; Marcilles; Silk, Puff, and Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes; Pearl Muslins; Crotchet Needles; Reticules; Fans, &c.

For Gentlemen.

A very Large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING; Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Drab D'Etes; Fancy and Figu'd Italian Cloths; Linen Drills; Cravats; Hats, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, 4 Doors East of the Market, North side Person Street.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
ALEXANDER RAY,
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
92-tf

Fayetteville, April 16, 1855.

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
92-tf

April 14

BARGAINS.

I WILL sell the balance of my Stock of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE at cost for CASH. The entire stock is unbroken, and to families wishing to replenish old sets or lay in new ones, a rare chance is offered of so doing at a bargain.

I have a number of Egyptian China Goods in sets and otherwise, together with a complete assortment of Ironstone and other goods—together comprising an attractive assortment at the prices I am now offering them at.

Meantime, having perfected other arrangements, I will close out the entire stock with the good will of the business, on reasonable terms, to any party wishing to engage in it.

The business is profitable and constantly growing, and offers a good opening to a business man.

ALEX R. McCALL, Jr.
Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware,
Wilmington, N. C.
92-1m

April 12 [w-tj]

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are just opening a NEW STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Which they offer on the best terms for CASH or on time to punctual Customers.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

HARRIS & RANDLE.
92-3m

Centre, Stanly Co., April 12, 1855.

LARGE SALE OF NEGROES & LANDS.

ON MONDAY, the 14th day of MAY, being the first day of Cumberland Superior Court, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following valuable Property, viz:

Seventeen Valuable Negroes, including, Men, Women, and Boys, as valuable a parcel of Negroes as can be found in the county.

Ringsbury: including 2,050 Acres Turpentine and Timbered LAND, with Dwelling, outhouses and Store. A good stand for business, with 8 crops of Turpentine boxes, and abundant opportunity for buying Turpentine. This place is 11 miles from Fayetteville, on the Lumber River, and 2 miles from Cape Fear River.

One Saw Mill, Turpentine Still in good order, and one Steam Saw and Grist Mill, properly equipped and in good running order.

200 Acres cleared and ready for cultivation, being excellent reclaimed Swamp Land.

Persons wishing to examine any part of the property, may do so on application to N. King or either of the subscribers.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JAS. McKETHAN,
NEILL McDUGALD,
Trustees.
92-tf

April 10, 1855.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Monday last, a bright bay, a sorrel, and two dark brown MULES, considerably marked with gear; they were last heard from near Mr. W. L. Hall's distillery. Any person taking up said mules and leaving them with J. S. Banks or returning them to the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

DUNCAN SHAW.
91tf

April 12, 1855.

GOOD FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention wholly to his profession, offers for sale a tract of LAND, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, pleasantly situated in Cumberland Co., N. C., a very healthy portion of country, and in sight of Blockersville Male and Female Academy, where a splendid School is continually in progress, which is an advantage not offered by every home. The said tract has near a two horse farm in one state for cultivation, and a goodly number of Turpentine boxes with enough round pines to make up, at least, two good crops. The growth of about 100 acres consists chiefly of Oak, with some Hickory, Dogwood, &c., the remainder principally of Pine, which is good for any amount of lumber for many years. There is a comfortable dwelling house on the plantation with other out houses, together with one of the best Mill sites in this part of the country; as the dam is nearly completed, and the frame work all fitted and just at hand, very moderate expense will put the mill in full operation. A multiplication of words is unnecessary; as the land can show for itself. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber intends to sell without delay.

For further information, address the subscriber at Blockersville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

J. A. EDWARDS.
84tf

March 10, 1855.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock, consisting of a very large and General assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's

Boots, Gaiters and Shoes,

Selected with reference to styles and qualities from the most approved Manufactories, with a general assortment of SERVANTS' SHOES.

Also,

Calf, Goat, Bronze and Lining Skins; Oak-tanned Sole Leather; Shoe Thread; Shoe Pegs; Lasts, &c., with a general assortment of Travelling Trunks.

All of which we will sell very cheap for CASH, or on time *only to prompt and regular* Customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
91-6w

April 12.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to us by Note or Account are urged to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be extended.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
91-6w

April 12, 1855.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this well known House for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this house. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
F. N. ROBERTS.
80-tf

J. H. Roberts.
March 1, 1855.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 85-

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT NO. 1. CHEAP PLACE!

THE close dealer and the cash paying customer are buying in their supplies and others eagerly inquiring the way.

To those who ding and delve for their daily wants—there are bargains in store for you.

NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

Received to-day, by Express, a beautiful assortment of fine plaid Silks, Tissues, Trimmings, &c. If you wish the latest styles out, you would do well to call and examine my stock.

S. M. THOMAS,
Formerly of Richmond Co.
91-tf

Dobbin House Building, April 12.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Bennett Counties

91-tf

April 10.

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING"—that is, I must have it.

THO. J. JOHNSON.
92-tf

April 16.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

Consisting of EVERY VARIETY of **Ladies' Dress Goods.**

A few very handsome Flounced Berage and Organdie Dresses, (entirely new style;) Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles; a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES; Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes; Muslin and Cambric Flouncings; Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves, (good quality;) Sewing Silk Mitts; Plain and Embroidered White Crape Shawls; Marseilles, Grass and Corded Skirts; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cotton; Embroidering Braids and Silks; Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles,) &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Italian Cloths; Drap D'Etes; White and Fancy Marseilles; and Silk Vestings. A large stock of MEN and BOYS' Clothing, WARRANTED WELL MADE. Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas, Parasols; Paper Hangings; Window Curtains; Screen Paper, &c., &c.

The above Stock embraces a very General assortment of everything in the dry goods line, and were selected with great care. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the LOWEST market prices.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
88-tf

April 2, 1855.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, in order and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sandy hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON
88-tf

April 2

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Spring and Summer goods, which have been purchased very cheap, and will be sold remarkably low, and persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine our stock, whether they buy of us or not, as we are anxious to exhibit our goods, knowing they will compare favorably with any in the market. We have a very large stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line, consisting of the following articles: Plaid, plain and black Silks; Tissues; fine and common Berages; Berage De Laines; White, figured, plain, plaid, pointed, swiss, muslin, jaconet and cross barred Muslins; Sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Calicos of every colour and price; Hosiery of every quality; Buttons; Dress Trimmings; Silk, kid, lisle and picke Gloves; the largest lot of Embroidered collars, undersleeves, handkerchiefs and edgings, we have yet offered; Mantillas; Crape Shawls; Ladies' fine Silk Hats, some beautiful; Straw Bonnets; Flats; Ribbons, Tabs and Flowers; Ladies' Gaiters, Boots, walking Shoes, and also a large stock of Children's Shoes.

For Gentlemen and Youths:

Cloths, Cassimeres, black and fancy; Silk, Satin and Marseilles Vesting; Ready Made Clothing, for Men and Boys; Shirts, Collars, Hats of the latest styles; Boots, very fine; Shoes and Gaiters.

Negro Shoes of every size and quality.

All of the above goods have been purchased low, and brought in this market with a view of selling cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
87-tf

March 29.

BANK STOCK.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 2d day of April, 1855, at the office of James Banks, in the Town of Fayetteville, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

J. D. WILLIAMS,
WM. McLAURIN,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JAMES BANKS,
Comr's.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1855. 87tf

BANK OF CLARENDON, AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whitesville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Allemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.
March 19, 1855. 84-tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.
82tf

Jan'y 1, 1855.

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing.**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brillionteens;
Grenadines, Barages;
Crape Argin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Dispers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown
Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which are offered at

With many other Goods. the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.
83tf

March 14, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Embroideries, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

(13tf) [w. p. FERGUSON.

D. F. PEARCE.

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Stripes,
Cotton Yarns, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.
7-tf

June 1854.

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.
80-6m

March 3, 1855.

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams, Brass Bibb, Gauge and Stop Cocks, Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes, Lifting and Force Pumps, Garden Engines, Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A BARKER'S PATENT double acting Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is unquestionably the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.
64tf

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855.

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
March 15, 1855. 83tf

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 8d-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.
72-tf

Feb'y 5, 1855.

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dk'fs, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-3m

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.
72-tf

Feb. 3, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfield, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.
72-tf

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3.

SPRING: 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and common Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS; for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the patties were present.

83-tf

March 12, 1855.

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,
JNO. M. ROSE.
300Y

May 26, 1854.

S. S. AREY.

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
46tf

Nov. 6, 1854.

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon.

JAMES HALES.
24-tf

Aug. 21, 1854.

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.
16tf

July 20, 1854.

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.
17tf

July 25, 1854.

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
" LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.
29tf

Sept. 19, 1853.

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tongueing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.
48tf

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. H. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C
70tf

March 11, 1853.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office. 46tf

Nov. 6, 1854.

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.
55-tf

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
50tf

Nov'r 17, 1854.

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Cathartic, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the ab ve-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpenting line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW
56-5

Jan'y 9, 1855.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at 12 o'clock, M., PEW No. **16,** in the Presbyterian Church, one Large steel varlis, 5 inch Cow Posts, 8,000 Cypress Shingles, &c., belonging to the Estate of Jno. Bissel, dec'd. Terms, six months credit, note with approved security will be required.

JAS. EVANS, Ad'r
92*3t

April 16.

Superior Court Notice. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855

IT appearing to the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court is necessary; it is therefore ordered, that a Term be held on the fourth Monday in May, 1855, and that the Clerk of this Court, advertize the same in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

This, therefore is to notify all suitors, witnesses, and all other persons who have business unsettled in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on the FOURTH MONDAY IN MAY next, as aforesaid, as this Term will be devoted to the unfinished business on the Civil Docket.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, this the 12th day of April, A. D. 1855.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
92*3t

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED To EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work.

THOS. C. FULLER
72*tf

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Pine-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
70*tf

Jan'y 27.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased. The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
44*tf

Oct. 28, 1854.

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring.

R. F. MURPHY.
64*tf

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855.

William Turnage vs. Patience Clinton.

Original attachment, Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Justices of this Court that the Defendant in this attachment is a non-resident: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, that said defendant may come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1855.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.
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MONTGOMERY MALE AC